

# HEA

served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there  
*heap'd up* from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*  
 They who will make profession of painting, must *heap up*  
 treasures out of their reading, and there will find many won-  
 derful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*  
 3. To add to something else.  
 For those of old,  
 And the late dignities *heap'd up* to them,  
 We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*HE'APER. n. f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.  
*HE'APY. adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.  
 Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws  
 O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*  
 Scarce his head  
 Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk  
 Lies slumb'ring sulen in the white abyss. *Thomf. Winter.*  
 To HEAR. *v. n.* [from *hear*, *hoaren*, Dutch.]  
 1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.  
 Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external  
 air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is  
 supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the  
 four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat  
 by the external air, these little bones move the internal air  
 which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal  
 air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the laby-  
 rinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones  
 in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions  
 of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions  
 upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and  
 these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*  
 The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is so great,  
 that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Heller.*  
 2. To listen; to hearken.  
 Since 'tis your command, what you so well  
 Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*  
 3. To be told; to have an account.  
 I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts ix. 13.*  
 I was bow'd down at the *hearing* of it; I was dismay'd at  
 the feeling of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*  
 Prepare to *hear* of such a crime  
 As tragick poets, since the birth of time,  
 Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven. Sat. 15.*  
 This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who,  
 by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those  
 who never *heard* anything at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*  
 To HEAR. *v. a.*  
 1. To perceive by the ear.  
 The trumpeters and fingers were as one sound to be *heard*  
 in praising the Lord. *2 Chron. v. 13.*  
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.  
 He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in  
 Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*  
 I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been *heard*  
 out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*  
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.  
 Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from  
 me. *Ezek. iii. 17.*  
 4. To attend favourably.  
 They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Mat.*  
 5. To try; to attend judicially.  
 Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deutr. i. 16.*  
 6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.  
 Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,  
 Whose fountain who shall tell?  
 Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth?  
 Milton. *Prior.*  
 HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-  
 bear*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *eyneheard*, a  
 royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as,  
*cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hjb*, Saxon.  
 HE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine  
 or discourse delivered orally by another.  
 And so was she dull'd withal, that we could come so near  
 as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of  
 her lamentation. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded these ser-  
 mons, *heard* them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves  
 as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*  
 Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they  
 benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 The *hearers* will shed tears,  
 And say, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,  
 And fend the *hearers* weeping to their beds.  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;  
 Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Her *hearers* had no share  
 In all she spoke, except to share. *Swift.*  
 HE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]  
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

# HEA

Bees are called with sound upon *brafs*, and therefore they  
 have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 2. Audience.  
 The French ambassador upon that instant  
 Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come  
 To give him *hearing*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 3. Judicial trial.  
 Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*  
 The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits  
 of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some  
 other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
 Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a  
 fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.  
*Addison's Freeholder.*  
 4. Reach of the ear.  
 If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and  
 profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all  
 things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do  
 so. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
 In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none  
 touch Absalom. *2 Sa. xviii. 12.*  
 You have been talk'd of since you travels much,  
 And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality  
 Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*  
 To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [from *hearken*, Saxon.]  
 1. To listen by way of curiosity.  
 The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,  
 Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*  
 He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
 They do me too much injury,  
 That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:  
 If it were so, I might have let alone  
 Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*  
 The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;  
 The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
 Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms  
 Of human cries:  
 I mount the terrafs, thence the town survey,  
 And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*  
 He who makes much necessary, will want much; and,  
 wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to  
*hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way  
 to it. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 2. To attend; to pay regard.  
 Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Nu. xxiii. 18.*  
 Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use  
 their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther  
 than it suits their humour. *Locke.*  
 There's not a blessing individuals find,  
 But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*  
 HE'ARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that  
 hearkens.  
 HE'ARSAY. *n. f.* [from *hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is  
 not known otherwise than by account from others.  
 For prey these shepherds two he took,  
 Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend  
 With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*  
 He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves  
 upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*  
 All the little scammers after fame fall upon him, publish  
 every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame  
 him. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 HEARSE. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]  
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.  
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave.  
 To add to your laments,  
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,  
 I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 HEART. *n. f.* [from *heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]  
 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels  
 the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore  
 considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed in  
 popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, some-  
 times of affection.  
 He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the  
 mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake  
 withal, and she died. *Sidney.*  
 Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,  
 Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,  
 And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*.  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 Our battle is more full of names than your's,  
 Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
 Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;  
 Then reason wills our *heart* should be as good. *Shak. H. IV.*  
 I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.  
 —Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakespeare.*  
 But

# HEA

But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,  
 How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?  
 The mutual love, the kind intelligence  
 'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*  
 We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from  
 above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*  
 The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light  
 in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent af-  
 fections in the *heart*. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 Preft with *heart* corroding grief and years,  
 To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 The chief part; the vital part.  
 Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor,  
 will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more,  
 until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 3. The inner part of any thing.  
 Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into  
 the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 The king's forces are employed in appealing disorders more  
 near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*  
 Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the  
 outward parts. *Boyle.*  
 Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,  
 And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*  
 If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart*  
 of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
 4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.  
 The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,  
 A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Hey, my *heart*; cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 What fays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-flake?  
 Is he dead? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 5. Courage; spirit.  
 If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done  
 Erona's, I will alter take *heart* again to go on with his false-  
 hood. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of Eng-  
 land, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to re-  
 gain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,  
 Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously.  
 That when the painim spy'd the streaming blood,  
 Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Eye, recover *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*  
 Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his  
 majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*  
 Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't,  
 went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from  
 one country invade another. *Temple.*  
 6. Seat of love.  
 Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,  
 Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*  
 7. Affection; inclination.  
 Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom. *2 Sa. xiv. 1.*  
 Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,  
 By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*  
 Nor set thy *heart*,  
 Thus over-found, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*  
 'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon  
 any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*  
 A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I  
 set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be  
 thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*  
 Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,  
 She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryd.*  
 What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?  
 But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*  
 8. Memory.  
 Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his work-  
 ing in nature, the fame was delivered over by *heart* and tradi-  
 tion from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*  
 We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting  
 it by *heart*; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the  
 heart; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep  
 its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*  
 Shall I in London act this idle part?  
 Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*  
 9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* any thing, is to  
 be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.  
 If he take not their canies to *heart*, how should there be  
 but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem be-  
 numbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*  
 If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effec-  
 tually, it would succeed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to  
 take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, sir John Stawel  
 was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that  
 side which had the good of their country most at *heart*. *Addison.*

# HEA

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the  
 happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if  
 they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Wadward's Nat. History.*  
 I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in  
 this point, which they have most at *heart*. *Swift.*  
 What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be  
 thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*  
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern.  
 Set your *heart* at rest;  
 The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*  
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.  
 Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the  
 Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. *2 Sa. vi. 16.*  
 The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every  
 way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or  
 distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Thou sawest the contradiction between my *heart* and  
 hand. *King Charles.*  
 Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your  
 advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*  
 Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;  
 But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope, Epistle ii.*  
 12. Disposition of mind.  
 Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seem'd ig-  
 norance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart*  
 to do well. *Sidney.*  
 13. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard  
*heart* therefore is cruelly.  
 I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld  
 Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Such iron *hearts* we are, and such  
 The base barbarity of human kind. *Rousseau's June Shores.*  
 14. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly aware.  
 For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could  
 find in my *heart* to ask you pardon for it, but that your now  
 handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former deal-  
 ing. *Sidney.*  
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.  
 I will on with my speech in your praise,  
 And then shew you the *heart* of my message. *Shakespeare's Cure.*  
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.  
 Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil,  
 even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either  
 like or disallow itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*  
 17. Strength; power.  
 Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some  
 chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not  
 make a good compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,  
 That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,  
 And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*  
 Care must be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, because  
 if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*  
 18. Utmost degree.  
 This gay charm,  
 Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,  
 Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end,  
 Like a right giply, hath, at fast and loose,  
 Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakespeare.*  
 19. Life. For my *heart* seems sometimes to signify, if *life* was  
 at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.  
 I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,  
 And could not get him for my *heart* to do it. *Shakespeare.*  
 I gave it to a youth,  
 A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:  
 I could not for my *heart* deny it him. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*  
 Profoundly skill'd in the black art,  
 As English Merlin for his *heart*. *Andræa, p. i.*  
 20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.  
 HEART-ACH. *n. f.* [from *heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow; pang; anguish  
 of mind.  
 To die—to sleep—  
 No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end  
 The *heart-ach*, and the thousand natural shocks  
 That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 HEART-BREAK. *n. f.* [from *heart* and *break*.] Overpowering sor-  
 row.  
 Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakespeare.*  
 HEART-BREAKER. *n. f.* A cant name for a woman's coits,  
 supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.  
 Like Sampson's *heartbreakers*, it grew  
 In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.  
 Those piteous plaints and forrowful sad time,  
 Which late you poured forth, as ye did fit  
 Beside the silver springs of Helicone,  
 Making your mulick of *heartbreaking* moans. *Spenser.*  
 HEART-BREAKING. *n. f.* Overpowering grief.  
 What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to  
 one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the fen-  
 tence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hakewill.*